

THE GLEICHEN CALL



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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 5, 1953

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Protect Crops From Ducks

Farm crops in Alberta will have greater protection from ducks and other migratory waterfowl this year as the result of new regulations announced by the Department of Lands and Forests.

Three types of permits are now available for scaring or killing ducks in areas where there are causing extensive damage to crops previous to the opening of the hunting season. These include an individual permit for killing migratory birds; and a general area permit for scaring ducks; and a general area permit for killing ducks.

Heavy rains during the last two years have accounted for a substantial increase in the number of ducks in Alberta with the result that the old regulations were inadequate to meet the situation. The new crop protection regulations were prepared after consultation by the federal government and the prairie provinces.

One of the main differences in the regulations is that responsibility for issuing of permits to farmers has been transferred from the federal to the Alberta government. Permission to shoot or scare unwanted waterfowl can now be obtained without waiting for approval from Ottawa.

Another revision eliminates the restriction of seven helpers to one killing permit.

The individual permit is issued by a game officer or the C.M.P. to any person owning, leasing or residing on a farm less than 1,280 acres in size. This permit allows the farmer and any of his employees to kill ducks and geese damaging his crops.

The general area permits are issued by the Fish and Game Commission where individual permits cannot successfully cope with the number of birds damaging crops. The areas covered by the permits are specified by the Alberta government and include those where crop damage is particularly heavy.

The scaring permit allows any resident of Alberta to use firearms for scaring birds within a specified area. If this method is not successful a killing permit may be issued, allowing any resident of Alberta to shoot migratory birds within the area.

In order that farmers may be protected against over-zealous hunters, the Game Act prohibits the shooting on any posted land without the consent of the owner. In addition, the Criminal Code of Canada allows the owner to remove any persons who may be trespassing on his land.

In announcing the new regulations, The Department of Lands and Forests stated that blinds, decoys, duck or goose calls cannot be used, and the shooting within 50 yards of any water area is prohibited. Also, the actual shooting of migratory birds is limited to fields where agricultural crops, either standing or cut, are found. This does not include stable, summer-fall or pasture land.

RESULTS OF MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

Results of music examinations held recently at Cote House by pupils of Blanche Desjardins were:

Royal Conservatory of Music:
Piano:
Leonard Desjardins, honors. Kenneth Desjardins first class honors. Margaret Dubois, pass.

Western Board of Music Piano:
Albertina Robinson first class honors. Constance Schickel, honors. Kathleen Cunningham, pass. Beverly Boggs, pass.

Mrs. J. Gobei a former resident of Gleichen for many years died recently in Peace River. She was remembered by old timers as a sister to the late Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Ostrander. With her husband Mrs. Gobei left here some twenty years ago for the north country.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Morrison left last week for Kaslo, Camp at Sylvan Lake to spend their holidays. Services will be resumed in United Church next Sunday, August 9th.

The date of the annual F.W.U.A. picnic has had to be postponed from August 9 until August 16 to enable them to secure a permit for picnic ground shooting of migratory birds.

Gleichen is the only watered city in North America.

News Items of Local Interest

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hayward and two children of Edmonton spent the past week visiting at the home of Mrs. Hayward parent's, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilbart.

Mrs. C. W. Walker of Kennewick Wash. spent a couple of weeks in Calgary visiting her sister Mrs. R. H. Hayes. While in Alberta, she spent a weekend with her niece Mrs. E. Bolinger of Gleichen.

Bert Robinson who has been in the Holy Cross hospital for some weeks is much improved in health and hopes to be home in a couple of weeks time. Mr. Robinson has had his right leg amputated at the knee.

The leadership course day given at Meadowbrook Hall July 30 was well attended and proved very interesting. Standard level was invited and several ladies were able to attend. Mrs. Baker, past district director was present and gave a very interesting talk on work of the organization. Mrs. Tanner, president of the Cornish local was also present.

Carsland played baseball here Sunday afternoon before a small crowd. The game was won by a score of 15-2. The several players that took place that day attracted so many people to the game that the small crowd at the arena.

Reminiscing after the baseball game was a very interesting challenge "race" for 100 yards with an entry fee of \$1.00 attracted over a hundred spectators at about 10.30. Entries were: Bob Brown, Red Matkins, Geo. Souter, Orland Nieland and Bob (The Texas) Clarkson. The winner was Bob Clarkson, secured by a step Bob Brown and third George Souter who lost a shoe and finished the race on one foot. Red Matkins gave Orland Nieland a start when he threw his arms out at the start and Clarkson ended a race with a black eye.

SECURITY

How to provide for their future and the future of their dependents is a fruitful source of worry for many people to day. No previous generation ever had the means of providing for its old age that we have. This may be one reason, or one of the reasons why our life expectancy is so much longer than that of our grandfathers. The best provision any man can make for his old age is to keep himself physically and mentally fit, and able to do some useful work for which the world is willing to pay. No money in the bank, no stocks or bonds no pensions or allowances can compare with earning power as a satisfying source of income.

For the farmer, the best social security is a well kept farm. If he takes good care of his farm during his working years, it will take care of him in his declining years; and such a farm will be a better legacy to leave to his heirs than his value in cash would ever be.

What is true of the farmer, is true of many other privately owned businesses operated by the owners themselves in partnership with others. Perhaps the least satisfactory form of old age security is the one that is most coveted—the retirement pension which cuts a man off completely from the only work he knows, and leaves him bewildered for want of something to do. Insurance is the most popular form of social security, and deservedly so. It is unique in that it provides substantial security for the dependents of the insured from the day it is taken out. But no social security is absolute. All forms of it are subject to some kind of erosion. Even the farm which the owner has carefully refrained from mortgaging, can be mortgaged out of much of its value by the taxing authorities. But social security, expressed in dollars, such as insurance, pensions, annuities, bonds or cash in the bank, is more exposed to erosion than security in other forms of wealth. Ever since we abandoned the gold standard our dollar has had no fixed value. It is worth what we can get for it, and no more. Today it is worth only half of what it was at the beginning of the war.

Almost seventeen and a half million pounds of salted and canned pig hams were produced in Canada last year.

A. N. McLeay is making good progress in recovering from his illness in the Holy Cross hospital and expects to be home soon.

Recently A. W. Gilbart's store was broken into and about \$25 worth of goods stolen. Two next day two Indian boys riding bikes aroused the suspicion of the Mounted Police and on questioning the boys admitted they had taken the bikes from town and had broken into Mr. Gilbart's store. No charges were laid against the boys, but the parents promised to hand out punishment. For example one boy would not be allowed to come to town for a couple of months. We have not heard what punishment the other got.

Most industries and businesses use the calendar year, that is from January 1st to December 31st, as a period for calculating their results. In agriculture, however, with grain at least the period used is called the Crop Year—that is from August 1st to the next July 31st for by Aug. 1st the crop harvested the previous fall normally would have been hauled to market, and the harvesting of a new crop would be in preparation. In a short time, then, we shall have available some most important grain statistics about our Crop Year just ended. For instance; the amount hauled to elevators by farmers; the amount still unmarketed on farmers' farms; the amount that was sold for home consumption in Canada; the amount that was sold to the many different countries of the world—and the amount of unsold year-end "carry-over." These figures should be of interest to all farmers, and are worthy of being clipped and filed for reference, for, together with similar figures from other countries in the world, they will have much to do with governing the price our farmers are likely to receive for existing "carry-over" and for the new crop about to be harvested.

Gleichen Picnic Well Attended

Former Gleichen residents now living in Calgary staged their third annual picnic Sunday at Bonness Park. Something 11 k e fifty people from the town and district attended and with the Calgary bunch made a fair sized crowd. There were numerous cases where friends had not met each other for from 20 to 30 years. There was much handshaking showing that folks were glad to look at one another once more. Many a laugh was heard when some told a old time truthful story of one of the old boys and girls. Some of the stories centred around individuals who have long since passed on.

While on the subject of stories we heard Jim Leggett tell Marcellous Boller that about the year 1908 a Capt. Ward who farmed the farm now owned by P. Warner came to town one cold miserable winter night for stimulation. Dr. Holmes. Ward asked the doctor to come out to the farm to see his sick cow. Holmes didn't want to go since he had a party in his house and without lasting an eye lid and said s could not go for he had to go to Queenstown to see 20 sick horses and said he would fix up something for the ailing cow. He went to the kitchen with Leggett following him and said he had no drugs in his hand. Holmes got a whisky bottle filled it with water put some red ink and salt in the water. Handing the bottle to Ward told him he got home to give the cow half the liquid in the bottle and the balance 2 hours later. The bill was \$5 and Ward paid. Next morning Ward was back and told Holmes the cow was somewhat better and could get her another dose of that dope.

After everybody had dined Sam Dafeo the president called a meeting to order for election of officers which resulted as follows:

President—Sam Dafeo.
Financial Secretary—Donald Hutchison.
Committee—Convenor, Bob Staback, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hayes, J. Hutchison, Mrs. D. McLean.

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It was decided to hold a picnic again next year and the date would be the first Sunday in August. It was also decided to hold a social evening in some hall in Calgary during the winter. The committee will set the date for this.

Mrs. W. Service was the one who gave the longest discourse to attend the picnic. She lived in Red Deer.

During the meeting Mr. Dafeo announced that Mr. M. Bolinger was celebrating his 72nd birthday and Mr. R. B. Hayes his 75. Mr. Hayes in a short speech said he wasn't 75 years old but 75 years young. In this statement everyone agreed. The oldest man present was Mr. W. F. Duxton.

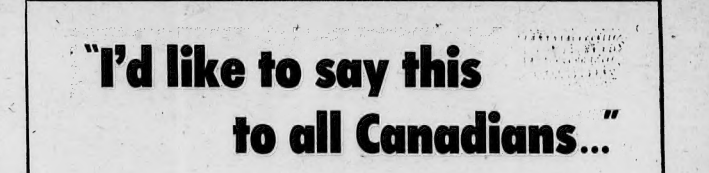
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Alberta Liberal Federation

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NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF CANADA

Seeking Out Earth's Inner Secrets in Search For Oil

New Wheat Could Move Farms North

EDMONTON.—Nurseryman E. W. Manchester thinks he has picked 25-1 odds in developing a new wheat strain to push Canada's agricultural frontier farther north.

Tests of the wheat, said to mature about 92 days after seeding, are being made at the University of Alberta here. The average period between seeding and harvest is 100 days plus, depending on climate and weather conditions.

Manchester developed the wheat at his nursery near the town of Jarvis, 80 miles north of Edmonton. If successful, it can be used in large areas of northern Canada where there is much arable land, but a short growing season.

The wheat, a cross between Marquis and Red Fife, is called Early Harvest. Manchester has been growing it for 15 years. He is also working on four other strains.

He had to brave the red tape of officialdom to get the tests made. The grain finally was taken to the university.

A. G. McCall, dean of agriculture here, warns against raising hopes too high. Experience shows the chances of breeding a new wheat to meet export standards are about 25-1.

Any new strain must be resistant to rust, an annual hazard to growers. Three years of testing are necessary before a definite recommendation can be made by the university.



BLUE RIBBON BABE—Little Colleen Kelly, 23-month-old Irish-Korean beauty, toffered off with the Miss Baby Hawaii of 1933 title to win a trip to Washington, D.C.

Then another three years are required for testing on a national scale before the seed can be registered.

Manchester says the yield last year was almost 60 bushels an acre on ground that was not fertilized. He expects to harvest his crop this year at least three weeks ahead of wheat in commercial use.

The 1933 crop of apricots is estimated at 255,000 bushels, an increase of 5,000 bushels over the 1932 crop.

The Prairies Do Grow Cattle

It is a common belief in eastern Canada that the West is a grain country and has paid relatively little attention to livestock outside of a few ranch areas. There have been no "harvest excursions" of cowboys to aid in the fall round-up of beef cattle, and pictures of the Winnipeg stockyards were never as spectacular as those of the big grain terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

It may come as a surprise to many that, for the past 30 years, nearly one-third of the cattle population of Canada has been in the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and that in 1936, and again in 1931, these two provinces had slightly more than one-third.

The figures are given in a study of "Cattle Production Western Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta" by S. R. Burkill, of the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in the June issue of The Economic Annalist.

The survey covered 17 of the 33 census divisions of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in June, 1931, these 17 divisions had a cattle population of 1,448,479 out of a total of 2,538,000 for the two provinces and 8,371,000 for the Dominion.

Over 75 per cent. of the occupied farms in the 17 census divisions reported cattle enterprises with the proportion slightly higher in Alberta than in Saskatchewan. Beef cattle were in the majority—510,245 cows and heifers being kept for beef purposes compared with 246,909 for milk.

Cattle are grazed on natural prairie land withheld from crop production or on some of that formerly used for horses and sheep which have declined in population. There are 25 million acres of such land in

the area studied. In addition 19 million acres of community pasture are available and 1.4 acres of improved pasture on individual farms. Another million acres were used for cultivated hay and fodder, and 5.6 million acres for coarse grasses.

Mr. Burkill states: "Production of cattle in the study area has been continuous since the 1870's. It started under 'open range' conditions in the southwestern part. Later as settlement spread throughout the area, farm production became important. Cattle numbers have increased slowly but steadily during the past 75 years... reaching a peak in 1946.

In general, however, cattle numbers have remained fairly stable during the past 30 years, following trends similar to those of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the whole of Canada. "Cattle production is widely scattered throughout the area. In 1931 every census division in the area reported 50,000 or more cattle on farms. The greatest concentrations were found in census divisions 7, 8, 10 and 10 in Alberta where each cent reported over 100,000 head."

Canada remained the leading foreign purchaser of United States goods in 1932 and also the leading supplier of goods to the United States, accounting for about 22 per cent. of that country's trade.

—Photo courtesy of Indian Head News.

THIS SCENE has been repeated often on the prairies in recent times. It shows one of the most spectacular methods of seeking out the earth's inner secrets in the search for oil. A "shot hole" is drilled—usually about 60 feet in depth—and a 20-pound charge of dynamite laid. The seismic crew shown has just touched off the blast, which sends shock waves racing down through the earth in all directions. The waves are reflected back to the surface and recorded as wavy lines on a strip of paper in a recording truck. Formations thousands of feet below the earth's surface are mapped, locating areas where oil may be present. The only way to tell for sure is by drilling.

In country where rock outcrops are scarce, and that means most of the prairies, the field geologist is handicapped for lack of clues. That's when oil workers turn to the science of seismology and the men who apply it, the seismologists.

The seismologists go about the country making miniature earthquakes with dynamite and studying the resulting vibrations in order to discover rock structures far below the surface which may have trapped oil.

Even then, and with the help of other experts seeking a rock trap containing oil, he can only say "oil may be there". For oil and natural gas seek to work their way to the surface, and unless they have been trapped far below they may have escaped in some past age millions of years ago.

Seismic crews have been working in Canada steadily for the past years.

Scores of western Canadian towns have been visited by seismic crews and their families have lived in many of them.

A complete crew requires about 30 men. They have specialized and varying talents. There are geologists, civil engineers, electrical engineers, geophysicists, "dynamite" men, and drillers. They also use specialized and varied equipment—portable drilling rigs that jackknife down over big trucks, dynamite trucks, seismograph equipment to record the earthquakes, mobile radio, a miniature photographic laboratory, and a variety of trucks. It costs from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a month to operate a seismic party.

In spite of all this the object of the crew is fairly simple. Oil, they know, keeps moving upward in the earth until it is trapped in a formation which may be like an inverted gravy bowl, teacup, saucer or similar object. Just as surely as the teacup will hold tea when right side up, the upside down teacup rock formation in the earth will "catch and hold" the oil moving upward—providing there isn't a leak.

A seismograph crew may do either general or detailed work, which is done to narrow down a large area under exploration, the crews drilling a "shot-hole" every mile in a great line on the basis of this information they might run smaller loops until they had a seismic picture of

Picnic Facilities Being Improved At Katopwe

REGINA.—Beach and picnic facilities at Katopwe Provincial park have been improved and enlarged as a result of work begun this spring by the parks branch of the Saskatchewan government. When work is completed picnic tables will be spaced under the trees on an expansive lawn.

Already three covered outdoor kitchens have been built. They are 14 feet by 24 feet, spread along the beach under the trees. Large stoves and benches with tables equip each kitchen. Painting of the kitchens is not yet completed.

Early in the spring five men of a provincial construction crew started to cut brush at the park. Four trucks and two caterpillar tractors moved approximately 15,000 yards of dirt to fill in a creek bed and level the grounds. The level was raised eight inches throughout the area. Heavy rains hampered work during May and June. More earth will be brought in and grass sown and trees planted.

A gravel road has been constructed from highway 56 to the beach. Culverts have been installed under the road to insure proper drainage.

U.K. TRAINING OF CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Twenty-five men have been selected from Canadian Universities for technical and professional training in the factories of the English Electric Company Limited, both in Canada and England. Fifteen will undergo training in the Canadian factories of The English Electric Group, and 10 will have a two-year fellowship course in the Company's works in England.

LOST AND FOUND

STRASBOURG, Sask.—Mrs. H. Anderson lost her wedding and engagement rings during a picnic a year ago at nearby Long Lake. This summer, when the family returned to the same site, the rings were found in the sand—unharmed and good as new.

SEES HUGE GROWTH

EDMONTON.—Mrs. George Welton, who recently celebrated her 93rd birthday, can remember when Edmonton had a population of 250 and all around seemed to be solid bush. She moved west with her husband in 1881 and reached here on the second train from Calgary.

Over 90 per cent. of all the births in Canada in 1931 occurred in hospitals, public hospitals alone accounting for more than 76 per cent. of the total.

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Rodeo Events Start 1:30 p.m.

Saddle, Bareback Bronc Riding
Calf Roping — Steer Decorating

Trick Roping and Riding
GIB, and MAIG, FOTTER — CLAIR and LOIS DEWAR

Wild Horse Race

Cross Brahma and Highland
Bull Riding

Harry Vold, Ponoka, Rodeo Announcer

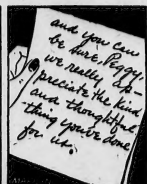
Stock supplied by Prairie Rodeo Stock Association, Moose Jaw
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Chuck Wagner Meet

FRI. & SAT. AUGUST 28-29 1953

HUNDREDS OF MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION, FROM COAST TO COAST, IN CONVENTION AT THE CITY OF SASKATOON WILL BE GUESTS AT THE FRIDAY SHOW

PEGGY



—By Chuck Thurston



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The need for further crop insurance.
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Town, & District

Mrs. R. S. Haskayne left last week for Manville, Alta., to visit relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. MacCallum have gone to the mountains for a holiday.

Kenny and Leon Woods of Donalds have arrived in town to visit their grandmother Mrs. E. Woods.

Among the Gleichen students who passed their high school examinations were Russell Smith, who passed his senior matriculation in one year. He will enter the university this fall and take up engineering. Dick Haskayne completed his

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senior matriculation. Dick will also attend university and take up commerce. Frances McPhee received last high school diploma for teaching and will attend normal school.

The regular meeting of the U.F. W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Haskayne with 18 members and three visitors present. Mrs. McKeever presided. Committees were appointed for the annual picnic to be held August 16th. Officers put on by Mrs. S. B. Christie were won by Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. McArthur.

Friday evening last the Stratmore Old Timers' Baseball club played here against the local Old Timers' Club. Gleichen won by a score of 4-0.

There is some talk of launching a 'Nail Drivers Club' in town. There would be no membership fees to pay but to become a fully qualified member all one would have to do is produce a hammer and he would be entered on the roll. This is a good idea. The club could be used to build houses in a hurry in the evening. For instance they could swoop down on Jimmy Ostrom's house and nail down the floor in one evening. The next night they could do likewise at Gordon Larsen's residence and the following evening they could help out at Geo. Brown's house. Of course the schedule could be changed. Thus the members would be making themselves generally useful when time hung heavily on their hands.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rods and child of Calgary arrived in town. Saturday evening. The next day, Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Rods parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilbert left for a two weeks holiday in Saskatchewan and Manitoba where they will visit relatives. While they are away Miss Gail Brown will look after Mr. Gilbert's store.

A determined effort will be made this year to find out how useful intense sound vibrations are in controlling the ducks which have in recent years done extensive damage to western grain fields. Scientists of the Federal Research Council will experiment with a large siren in an area south and east of Gleichen, commencing this week and continuing for several weeks. The area will be near the towns of Vulcan, Blackie and Brooks, where extensive duck damage has been suffered in recent years. The siren to be used in the tests weighs two tons and is mounted on the back of a truck. Powered by a 180-h.p. motor, it makes a noise loud enough to be heard under favorable conditions within a four-mile radius of the machine.

The experiments will be carried out in an effort to determine whether a comparatively simple method of dealing with the depredation problem is effective. Limited tests with the same equipment were carried out last year in south western Saskatchewan, but were inconclusive because they were interrupted by the opening of the waterfowl hunting season. If the present tests are successful, game officials will be able to use the method to drive ducks to areas where they will have adequate food and where at the same time they will cause a minimum of damage to farmers' crops.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE, OSTRANDER HOUSE. Will consider sale to person making highest offer for cash only. As preference will also consider terms with a substantial initial payment. Offers to be addressed to J. E. B. Ostrander, 42 Braemar Apts., Regina, Sask. I will be in Gleichen Aug. 18-19-20 for interview with prospective purchasers. No offers will be considered after Aug. 20.

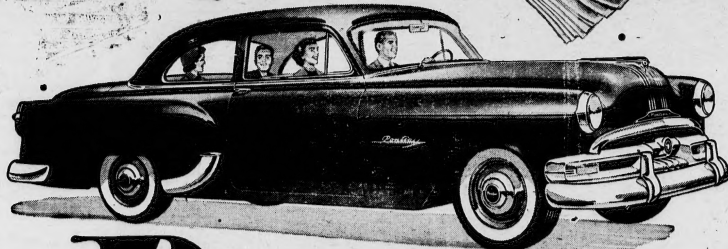
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Question: How does cancer kill?
ANSWER: Cancer kills by interfering with vital functions of the body. The patient may starve to death, bleed to death, be unable to carry out necessary vital activities because of interference with nervous control of these activities, and by many other means.

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SPECTACULAR DUAL-BANDS HYDRAMATIC PERFORMANCE optional at extra cost on Chieftain series, gives you better control than ever. Gives you the power you want, when you want it, where you want it!

ECONOMIZER REAR AXLE with automatic Transmission reduces engine revolutions in Drive Range for more go on less gas.

PONTIAC'S GREAT 8-CYLINDER ENGINE, General Motors' lowest-priced eight and the most highly perfected engine in the industry!

PONTIAC'S THIRTY 82 with dramatically increased horsepower to deliver thousands of smooth, economical miles.

GLEICHEN MOTORS